

Tuesday Morning, Sept. 26, 1865.

We assume that the Convention has accorded, or will accord, that degree of consideration to the military organization of this State, as will leave sufficient latitude to the action of the Legislature. That the citizens between eighteen and forty-five should be duly organized, efficiently, and under efficient officers, throughout all the beats in the country, is the first necessity, and the one which, if properly met, will relieve us almost wholly from the expense of regular garrisons. These, even now, are wholly unnecessary in all of the upper and most of the middle Districts. They will need, however, to be retained in considerable number along the sea coast, and in all those precincts where the negroes have been largely congregated, and where the resident white population is small. This will be equally necessary for the promotion of order and labor, and the maintenance of the public peace and security. Our militia, properly organized, will prove quite adequate to these objects in all other quarters. It will be within their power, or in most of them, to organize a strong militia force which, the experience of the last four years will have accomplished in the use of arms, the drill and the general knowledge which is needful for the soldier. And the militia will now be able to choose their officers with judgment, from able and efficient leaders, who have already distinguished themselves in every branch of the service. Under their conduct and tuition there need to be no falling back to that corn-stalk captaincy and ridiculous drill, which made the militia a laughing-stock to sensible eyes. And we shall escape the nuisance of all that class of popinjay and holiday officers, who sported fine feathers and brandished glittering swords, and made themselves gay in crimson sashes only for ball-room purposes and as carpet knights. Our youths, for the next thirty years, will be capable of going into camp or entering upon a campaign with a sufficient knowledge of what has to be done without need of the corporal to adjust hands and toes, and indicate the bearings of right and left, and so forth. The most important arm of the service, for some time to come, will be the cavalry, and the State should confer privileges and hold out inducements to all those who are willing to enter this service and can provide their own horses. In towns and cities a preference should be given to artillery. A town like Columbia should have at least two companies of artillery, two being better than one, if only for the purposes of bringing into activity a soldierly emulation and a generous rivalry which will constantly stimulate to improvement. The sooner these organizations shall be made the better, and we trust that the choice of general officers, at least, will be reserved to the Governor.

The **Masons** are to have a general convention, sometime in the month of October, in the State of Kentucky. The object of this convention is to restore and re-invigorate their bonds of brotherhood, which the late civil war had threatened, if not impaired and ruptured. Generally speaking, the Masons have been everywhere true to each other—so true and steadfast that, in some instances, in this State, they have incurred the severest censures of persons not of the craft, for the kindness which they showed to the prisoners, members of the craft, who had been made captives. To them they had furnished money, food, nourishment, clothes, and had even so far prevailed with the keepers of the prison as to procure their

COLUMBIA, September 18, 1865.
 Henry Buist, P. G. M., G. L.
 DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Presuming
 on your well known and deep interest
 in all matters which are likely to
 affect the fortunes of Free Masonry
 on this continent, and knowing well
 your superior fitness and ability to
 engage in the promotion of this
 object, I dare leave to appoint you as
 the delegate from the Grand Lodge of
 South Carolina to the Convention of
 the fraternity to be held some time
 during the next month, in the city of
 Louisville, Kentucky. Warmly and
 sincerely entreating you to accept the
 appointment, I am, dear brother,
 yours fraternally,
 JOHN H. BOATWRIGHT,
 G. M. of the G. L. of S. C.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your communication of 18th inst. was handed to me to-day in this town, where I am for a brief season resident.

Anterior to its receipt, I had seen reference made to the Convention which, at the instance of the Grand Master of Kentucky, it was proposed should be held during the ensuing month, and it occurred to me that it would be eminently appropriate that the Grand Lodge of this State should be represented in that Convention.

The great struggle in which the North and South have been participants has ended. We of the South contended for the maintenance of principles we deemed constitutional and fundamental, and with honesty and determination vindicated them in the conflict of arms.

Now that the contest is over, and we have failed to assert what we regarded as the right, it becomes us like men finally and irrevocably to submit to the result, and that submission should be in the utmost sincerity and the best faith.

The Government of the United States is now that to which we all, as citizens, owe undivided faith and allegiance, and I believe that it will be as magnanimous and beneficent in peace as it has been powerful in war.

The highest statesmanship, the profoundest wisdom, which can now be manifested, is conciliation and harmony with those with whom our fate is indissolubly linked. Our future is that of our common country, and we shall become great, and happy, and prosperous only as that country prospers.

Free discussion may well be invoked

We have been requested to publish the subjoined correspondence between the undersigned members of the Convention and the Hon. James L. Orr :

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Hon. James L. Orr.—**SIR**: The Constitution of this State having been so amended as to give the election of Governor to the people, and an early day having been appointed for the election, it is desirable that the public attention should be turned to the consideration of a proper person to fill the office. In considering the subject, we are of opinion that you would be an excellent selection for the position. Your large experience in public affairs, together with your acknowledged ability and administrative talents, have induced our choice to fall upon you. We therefore beg leave respectfully to request that you will consent to the use of your name for the office of Governor, at the approaching election.

With great respect, your obedient
servants,

D. L. Wardlaw, Wm. C. Black,
T. N. Dawkins, James L. Reed,
C. W. Dudley, J. W. Hearst,
F. J. Moses, B. W. Ball,
W. R. Robertson, J. B. Skipper,
J. Winsmith, John Wilson,
T. C. Weatherly, L. W. R. Blair,
D. C. Milling, Wm. C. Beatty,
P. J. Coogan, Cad. Jones,
Jas. McCauley, R. Dozier,
Chas. Macbeth, B. F. Dunkin,
U. A. DeLettre, J. E. Byrd,
C. P. Sullivan, W. A. Chisolm,
J. P. Latimer, John Fox,
Jas. Farrow, H. C. Smart,
Jas. H. Rion, Wm. Izard Bull,
James Hemphill, T. J. Goodwyn,
Wm. J. Keenan, A. W. Moore,
W. H. Cannon, Jas. Conner,
Edw. J. Porter, A. O. Andrews,
T. M. Muldrow, Wm. Ravenel,
R. M. Sims, W. H. Gilliland,
John Y. DuPre, W. S. Henerey,
J. A. James, P. C. Gailliard,
M. C. Barnett, H. D. Lesesne,
W. H. Wallace, H. Gourdin,
A. P. Aldrich, James Rose,
C. H. Simonton, John Schnierle,
Alex. Evins, W. M. Martin,
T. C. Bolling, Jno. A. Wagener,
Jas. P. Boyce, Thos. Thomson,
Edwd. Frost, W. S. Mobley,
C. D. Melton, G. D. Tillman,
B. C. Fishburne, F. W. McMaster,
Edmd. Herndon, A. R. Taylor,
P. A. Wylie, Henry Summer,
W. S. Pickens, R. Stewart,
W. H. Perry, Jno. N. Frierson,
J. P. Richardson, F. W. Pickens,
C. M. McMichael, John G. Gailliard,
Wm. Mills, Jr., A. D. Goodwyn,
F. Melchers, L. Boozer,
L. B. Johnson, C. M. Furman,
S. McGowan, Henry McIver,
W. A. Lee, R. A. Ross,
L. F. Youmans, J. H. Norwood.

COLUMBIA, September 25, 1865.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inviting me to become a candidate for Governor at the approaching election, on the third Wednesday of October next.

The great increase of responsibility resulting from the extension of the term to four years, and the change in our political and industrial relations, render me distrustful of my ability to discharge the duties in a manner to satisfy your just expectations. I do not, however, feel at liberty to decline the invitation, and therefore consent that my name be placed in nomination.

For the complimentary terms in which your invitation is communicated, I beg to make my cordial acknowledgment. If elected, my energies shall be earnestly devoted to develop the agricultural, commercial, mechanical and educational resources of the State, and to urge her forward in that career of prosperity which I earnestly hope may mark her future.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
very respectfully, your obedient ser-
vant,
JAMES L. ORR.

To Messrs. D. L. WARDLAW, T. N.
DAWKINS, C. W. DUDLEY, F. J.
MOSES and others.

The *New York Times* has an article upon the producing of cotton. Cotton, though not a king, thinks the *Times*, is a magnate of the first rank. Other lands can produce wheat, corn, tobacco and agricultural productions of that class as well as ours. The world is dependent upon us only to a limited extent for such articles. Without cotton, however, gold, the life blood of our currency, must be continually drained away to foreigners.

The most serious difficulty in bringing back cotton to the production of five millions of bales as before the war, is the question of labor. It is doubtful whether the negroes will ever contract industrious habits, as freedmen, which will make good the amount of labor forced out of them under the old system. If we rely upon emancipation to restore soon the old cotton crop realized by slavery, we shall certainly be disappointed. Northern and European laborers must be encouraged to become tillers of Southern soil. The non-slaveholding Germans of Texas long ago proved that Southern cotton raising is no greater tax upon the white man's constitution than Northern corn raising. The pretence that white men cannot work in the cotton field has exploded. The great agent for the agricultural restoration of the South, however, ought to be labor-saving machines. It is a well-known fact labor-saving farm implements enable farmers of the North-west to accomplish three times the amount of labor that they can without them. They have been the cause of the agricultural prosperity of the West. These implements are applicable, good judges say, to the planting and cultivation of cotton in every stage up to the picking, which must be done by hand.

MR. EDITOR : It is generally understood that his Excellency B. F. Perry, will be assigned to this distinguished post of honor and usefulness. No one is better qualified than he, or can carry with him a more fitting record, to give the State that influence in the Federal councils, which will secure to the people an early and complete restoration to all their rights in the Union. Such is the general sentiment; and it only remains for the General Assembly, which is soon to be convened, to carry out this sentiment by an appointment which will do justice to a well-tried public servant, and at the same time avail itself of the very great influence which he is known to possess, in determining the important issues now pending over the country.

Local Items.

"Cotton Blanks" and permits—indispensable to all persons purchasing or shipping cotton—can be obtained at this office.

Members of the Convention can procure good, comfortable vehicles and teams for any point, at reduced prices, by applying at this office.

THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY OF COLUMBIA, S. C.—Originally Published in the Columbia Phoenix—Revised and Corrected by the Author.—About the middle of October, the above work will be issued from the press of the Columbia Phoenix—printed with new type and on fine paper. Persons desiring copies are requested to give their names as early as possible. Single copies will be furnished at \$1. The trade supplied at a discount.

BALTIMORE HOUSES AND TRADE.—Mr. J. J. Joice, a travelling agent for Baltimore houses, in trade, has left with us a copy of a pamphlet issued by a large number of these houses, engaged in every variety of trade, which desire to extend their associations in the South. This pamphlet may be seen at our office. Mr. Joice gives a highly encouraging account of the foreign trade of Baltimore, its steam lines to Europe and the extent of its supplies and resources, and thinks that Baltimore enjoys some special advantages over cities farther North for doing business with and for the Southern States. The claim is one upon which we shall venture no opinion.

THE ODD FELLOWS.—It is some forty years ago, or nearly, that the venerable Judge Huger presented an application for

a charter for the Odd Fellows* of South Carolina, to the Legislature of South Carolina. At that time, the order was new, and the Judge, reading the memorial with imperfect eyes, procured a charter for the order of *Old Fellows*—that seeming to him the most sensible explanation of the phrase. But why old fellows should form a society, that was the question. *Old fellows*, by themselves, never form societies. That is unnatural; they must incorporate the young with them, if only for perpetuation, and perpetuation is the desire of all societies, however seldom they secure it. The Odd Fellows, imitating the Masons—their institution built upon that of the Masons—have arrived at a long life. They are no longer old fellows—they are young fellows, many of them fully marriageable; and we trust that they will soon pass an ordinance requiring every brother to get a wife as soon as possible. This is a necessity of the times. In Columbia, they seem to have preserved their vigor, and are now in first-rate working capacity. It gives us great pleasure to report that their members are increasing, and that they have nobly resolved to set themselves above all the caprices of fortune, in their resolute adherence to the faith, in their craft studies, in their active proselytism, their charities, humanities and general disapproval of bachelorism. Several members, we are told, are in the market, looking out for the proper objects of marital devotion.

HEAVENS! What does Mr. C. S. Jenkins mean by sending us—a paper of candy? Does he impute to us extra juvenility? Does he mean to reproach us with not wearing a grey beard like our venerable senior? And yet, are we not encouraging our moustache? Have we not tried Alonzo Reese, Scott and William Inglis, the best artists we know, in tutoring our sprouting beard into moustache and imperiale? We are not so young as he thinks. But, there is something further. Jenkins redeems himself. Here is a bunch of finely flavored cigars; and here is a bottle of claret. Verily we forgive the tacit reproach of our moustache. Alas! the claret and the cigars are marked for our senior, and the sugar plums are all that remain for us. We will invite ourselves to sup with the senior. We will try those cigars; we will smack of this claret. We will not be put off with the candying. No! But let us examine it. Bonbons, hearts, lollipops and bull's eyes. Ah! we see! He knows that we are playing the gallant. He knows where we go nightly. He means that we shall bestow these comforts upon the dark-eyed Arabella, and the fair-haired Wilhelmena—our Minna and Brenda. They shall have them. We shall see the dark eye of the one sparkle and the blue eye of the other brighten, as they open upon this charming collection of sugared sweets and concrete delicacies. We shall see the damsels to-night. — And here is another packet—a bottle. Alas! again! that is addressed to our elastic publisher. He shall not monopolize it. We mean to watch him—to see when he prepares for a supper, and to be in at the proper moment. Why should a publisher, who simply sets the wheels agoing—why the senior editor, who deals in dull philosophic and absurd politics—have all the good things? We are utterly irredeemable as a sinner, we, the local, if we do not come in for a share of these spiritual comforts. We will set a keen dog on the scent to know when that claret is to be sipped, that Bourbon guiped, those cigars made to fidgetate the otherwise barren atmosphere. They shall not baffle us, either publisher or senior, in our purpose to be in at the death.

N. B. We have caught them both. We have drank of all. We have smoked three cigars of the twenty-five. We have triumphed. The good editor had a group of members of the Convention at a supper at William Thomas', and a famous fine supper it was. We tracked him thither. He could do no less than order a goblet for us and we sounded his claret. As for the publisher, we caught him at lunch; cold lobster, with salad dressing, very fine; some fine Salmon, from Shelton, Calvo & Co.; a pile of exquisite cakes from McKenzie, and the excellent Bourbon from Jenkins. We have circumvented publisher and editor. We are content with the blessings of the day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Attention is called to the following advertisements, which are published for the first time this morning:

Shiver & Beekham—New Goods.
C. Mary & M. Mott—Mantuumakers.
Apply Richland street—Wanted to Hire.
P. F. Cuttino—Bacon and Lard.
J. C. Gibbs—Bacon, Herrings, &c.
Extra Communication Acacia Lodge.
P. Cantwell—Canal Flour.
“ “—Sugar-cured Hams.
“ “—Gunny Bagging, &c.
“ “—Segars, Ale, Porter, &c.
John S. & Wm. J. Wiley—Teams for Sale.
Wm. J. Terry—Residence to Rent.
John Alexander—Sawyers-Wanted.
R. Ward—Hat Lost.
Gen. Richardson—General Orders No. 3.
Beach, Root & Co.—New Firm.
Jacob Levin—Variety Sale.
Speck & Polock—Extra Family Flour.
Dr. P. Melvin Cohen—Blue Stone.
Mrs. M. K. Brady—Latest Fashions.